

by Károly Szücs


Frame 1

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2 Philatic Overview



All engraved initial dies were created even in Vienna at Janos's workshop. Plates of revenues were used for printing in Vienna first, but from 1 October 1871, only in Budapest. The engraving of portrait issues and of cancellations by multicolour lithography has been produced in Vienna. Due to the above-mentioned process, the lithographic plates were made in Budapest, so that the long-awaited Hungarian edition could be realised for a [justified] deadline in 1871.

1866 Die proof of 1" Hungarian revenue stamp issue





1kr
1866

1866 Imperialist trial prints both kind of 1" Hungarian 1kr revenues for Hungary





1871 Gray and black trial prints for the two different postage portrait issues




The black spot inside the location of the image had to be corrected

1871 Lithographic trial prints of colour



3 set of pairs one brown 10c

1883 Official reprint set of 1871 engraved portrait issue

With watermark instead of the original paper without watermark. Ink perforated 125 instead of frame perforation 16.5%


Die Proof Trial Prints and Reprints

The first official collection of the two printing technologies applied for the communion of 1871 was issued only decades later, on the occasion of philatelists. It is a response to the inquiry by Manfred Bal, the State Printing House held the following on 13 January 1901:


"Based on the regulations of the Hungarian Royal Ministry of Finance 2044/01 of the year 1870 and the oral agreement between the management of the Hungarian Royal State Printing House and the Royal Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, postage stamps were for short period produced by lithography since the day for copper printing and not be produced within the short period of time available".

One further copy is hidden with cancellation "50", left mentioned in the Monograph of Hungarian Stamps vol. II.

The remained copies originate probably from museum sheets in these six different colour:



orange yellow



orange yellow

This colour difference is not mentioned in any catalogue recently. It is thus determined by the establishment in a research of six existing copies based on the lithographic

3a Lithographic Portrait Issue 1871

Colour images of all known copies reduced to 60%

a) orange-yellow	b) pale orange	c) orange	d) dark orange	e) ochre	f) pale yellow	g) extreme yellow	h) light-green	i) bright green
j) pink	k) pale pink	l) bright red	m) carmine	n) dark blue	o) light greyish blue	p) yellowish dark brown	q) brown	r) dark brown
s) blue	t) light blue	u) olive	v) mud dark blue	w) light greyish blue	x) yellowish dark brown	y) brown	z) brown	aa) dark brown

136r (part of 2" weight letter printed on 1871.63.20 from Post to Negotiant)

Colours by Monograph of Hungarian Stamp volume II except of 25 r compared by **own research of collector**.

(213)

[illegible]

(223)

[illegible]

(233)

3b Telegraph Stamps

Lithographic Issue and the Skir Stationery in Typographic Print

In 1878 the Kárpát values from the same sheet size as the postage stamps. Also, the frame perforation 9x18% was applied to the sheet of 10x10 stamps. The shape of the two first perforations differs from the rest of the sheet – the central column only 20% and the last one perforated 9%.

Characteristics for sorting

The perforation pattern by Pálmaris is valid to this variation. This central part probably existed to identify the "P" columns between the sheets of the same marker are present on the both stamps.

This diagram by Gyula Erdős is the first known type marker for the telegraph stamp sheets of Hungary.

position 17-27

Kárpát values fine perforation 9%

Because of the irregularities this issue contained in the perforation 9%. The corner of stamps became irregular and the shape of stamps is a bit erratic, but the image is not shifted so ugly than earlier frame perforation.

By experience it is obvious that the kind of perforation is far more frequent than the frame perforation. That's why the telegraph telegraph stamps with frame perforation cannot be the recent stamp production of Hungary.

Not mentioned in literature until now: **unique uncut block of nine of 2 perforated documents.**

Typographic stations for dupliat certificates. Irregular design of the adhesive Skir stamp.

Foldo-telvény az adózatok tárgyánál

Bevezető levél	Postai érték	Ár	A feladó neve	Cím	Posta aláírása
Bevezető levél	Postai érték	Ár <td>A feladó neve</td> <td>Cím <td>Posta aláírása</td> </td>	A feladó neve	Cím <td>Posta aláírása</td>	Posta aláírása

Booklet with the remained left around 5 pages

3b Telegraph Stamps

In 1874 the two original die of engravings were copied and implemented with eight value indicators. They were multiplied to mother plates in the Hungarian State Mint in Budapest. The printed sheets were fine perforated with a view the fine perforation machine with several divisions of each between 12% to 13%.

Blocks of four from the register in 1878 onto cardboard paper (postboxes 02 to 10 for all)

Multiples by values:

The partial result of research by the exhibitor is published in the exhibit first.

New research by the exhibitor

The 50kr has four types appearing in five colors. With same name marks the 72% of the positions in the sheet of 50kr have one or more identification markings.

Registered sheets were made officially by Master Albert von Wied Exhibitors about the productions of the Hungarian State Post. Some of them fell into stamp makers and were not inspected. Full copies remained in the Stamp Museum in Budapest and in a library. The images of these complete sheets give the possibility to analyze the type composition of the mother plates for all denominations of telegraph stamps too, but the research is not finished yet.

3b Telegraph Stamps

Specialties and Used

The fine perforation machine has much varied combination between 12% to 13%. The perforation 13 % most common – because of the 12% and 13% are usually resulted by probability to the common 13 %. Perforation 13 mixed with 12% or 13% is significantly rarer.

The rare combinations have a frequency below 1% in collection of exhibitor.

The recent regular and mixed perforations

Replacement of missing perforation only in one side

Perforation 13% was found even among more than 2,000 edges

All these kind of perforation are present

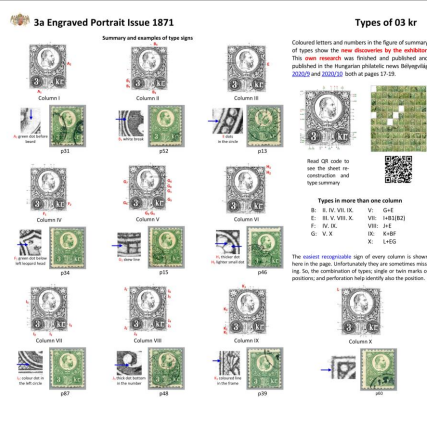
The use of telegraph stamps has been abandoned in 1878 after and the few were payable by postage deliverer's

(0.18)

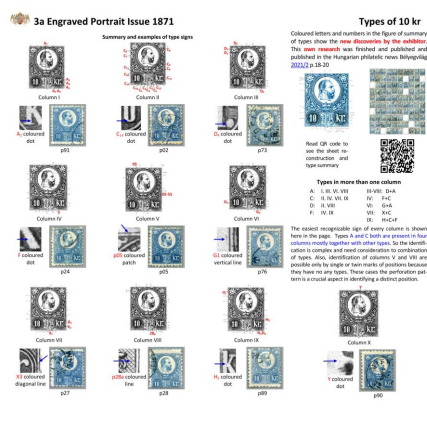
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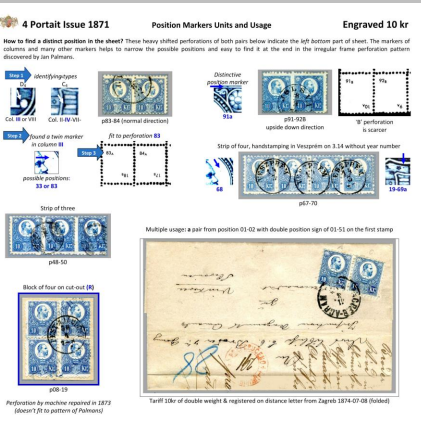
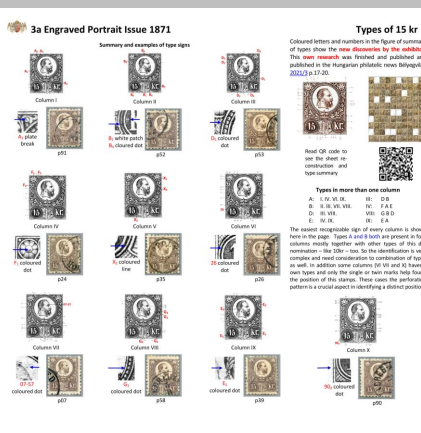
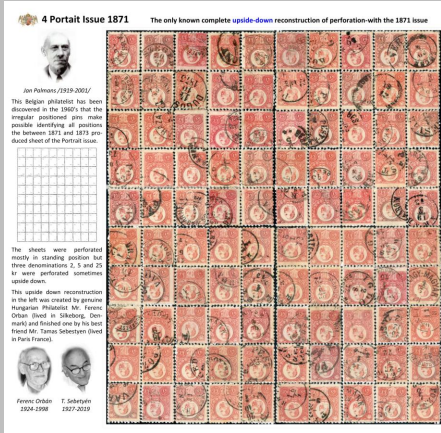
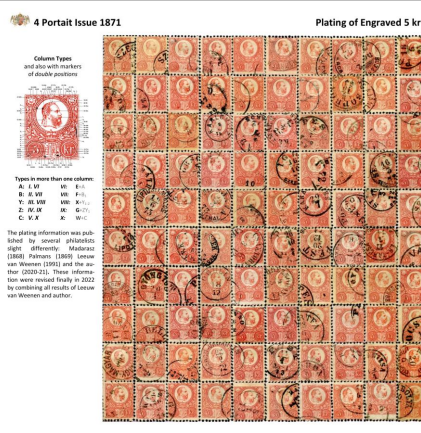
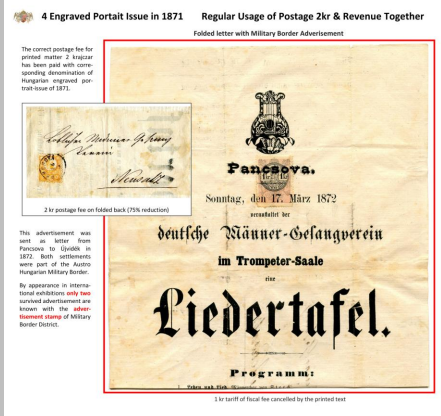
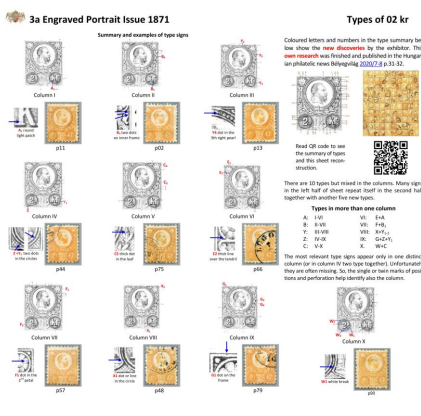
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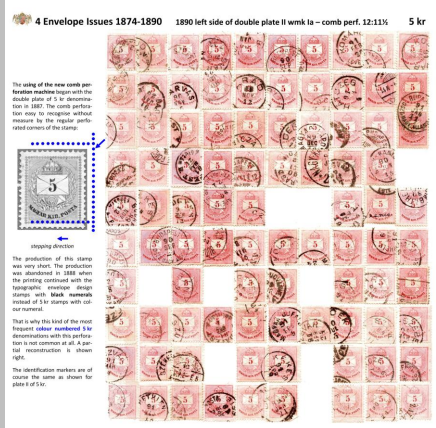
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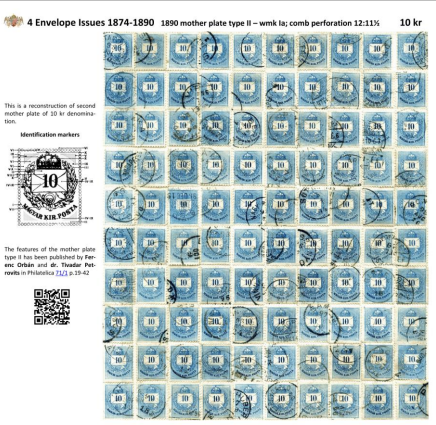
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